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THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

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WHEN WILL IT END?

One Hundred and Fifty Apaches on the Warpath, Terrorizing the Country.

(Special Correspondence of the Epitaph.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OPERATING AGAINST THE INDIANS. OPOSURA, SONORA, Mexico, July 30, 1883.—Again has your correspondent to communicate the sad intelligence of another raid by the bloody Apaches from the Sierra Madre into this region of Sonora, and add five more names of unfortunate human beings, who fell victims to these fiendish murderers, to the death roll.

At midnight on the evening of the 26th there arrived at these headquarters couriers from the small town of Nacori to Colonel Bandola with dispatches from Lieutenant Jesus Maria Moreno, who is stationed at that place with a small picket of state troops, stating that on the 26th the Indians approached that vicinity and killed two vaqueros, and that at daylight the next morning he marched with his small band of twenty soldiers to make a reconnaissance of the country and bring in the bodies of the murdered dead for christian burial, when he discovered the

INDIANS IN LARGE NUMBERS occupying a naturally strong in trenched position in a range of low broken hills, some two miles to the place where he was. The Indians had evidently placed an ambush to entrap him, but fortunately for the small force this was discovered in time, and after an engagement of a few moments' duration, the troops soon found out that they had encountered too large a band of Indians to contend with in their strong position, retreated to the town and commenced gathering up the families on the outskirts and took them to the plaza and fortified the same to stand an assault in case one was made by the Indians on the town. None such, however, was made, and later in the day Lieutenant Moreno, with his picket and all the residents of the place who had arms, made a sortie and found the Indians still occupying the same strong position held by them in the morning. The troops opened fire on the Indians and

lasted for some time, when the ammunition of the Indians became exhausted and they were again compelled to retreat to the town, leaving the Indians masters of the field. In this sortie Lieutenant Moreno had his horse shot from under him and one man slightly wounded; several of the Indians are known to have been killed and wounded, as the troops distinctly saw them fall during the firing. This was the state of affairs at this unhappy town when the couriers left there; they also state that after the skirmish the Indians had matters all their own way; that a large party of their vaqueros were busily engaged in rounding up and butchering cattle, there being neither horses, mules nor mares for them to steal, as they had been cleared up long ago by these murderers and robbers. In his dispatch to Colonel Bandola, Lieut. Moreno estimates the number of Indians at one hundred and fifty. These same couriers on their run here cut the trail of eight Indians, seven of whom were mounted and one afoot, making for this direction, but unfortunately for George Woodward and Charley Woods, of your city, and a Mr. Smith, of Globe, the intelligence arrived a few hours too late. These gentlemen, some time ago, purchased some three thousand head of cattle that are now ranging in the vicinity of this same town of Nacori, and which they were to receive there on the first of August. They have had their camp established for some days past at a point known as El Rancho, some five miles to the north of this place, on the Campus road. On Wednesday last, just as it was getting dark, a band of Indians, supposed to be these identical ones,

MADE A RAID on their camp and succeeded in running off and getting away with nineteen out of twenty-six head of their animals, all of them being the best that money could purchase in this country. The camp contained nine men, all American, only two of whom were on herd duty when the blow fell. These two were surprised with a volley of seven shots from the robbers, and after the herdsmen returned their fire, they made a run for camp with some of the Indians following close on their heels, while the others were hurriedly engaged in rounding up the stock. As soon as the rest of the men in camp knew what had occurred, they got their rifles and ran to the spot where the animals had been grazing, but got there only in time to catch a glimpse of the flying thieves driving off their horses at break-neck speed. With only two men, over-

worked mules left them in camp by the Indians, their only resort was to make for this place and obtain animals which Woodward had here in his corral, to pursue and if possible overtake the flying savages and recover their stolen stock. On making known their situation, Colonel Bandola kindly and promptly placed at their disposal a company of Federal soldiers under command of Captain Corina

TO AID THEM IN THE PURSUIT, and they themselves, to the number of eight, started the same night with the soldiers to where the Indians had "lifted" the stock. At daylight the next morning the trail left by the Indians was discovered heading northwesterly, in the direction of Bavispe. This the soldiers and Americans followed all that day and toward evening the Indians were mounted on stronger and fleet animals than they were, and from the indications were losing instead of gaining ground, concluded to abandon the pursuit and return here, as their business imperatively demanded their presence at Nacori by August 1st. These gentlemen count their loss at not less than \$2,500, beside the trouble and difficulty in purchasing inferior animals to make the drive. They have the sympathy of our people. On Friday last another band of Indians, supposed to number from twenty-five to thirty, made their appearance at a small ranch known as the Rinconada, some three miles to the south of this place, on the Tepache road. It is believed that they have rounded up, and gotten away with a considerable amount of stock that was known to be grazing in that vicinity, belonging to persons at this place. At present writing it is positively known that these "rustlers" of the White Chief rounded up a band of twenty or twenty-five head of mules belonging to Don Manuel Moreno, and Don Suancho Montan, and what is more, got away with them.

Sunday morning at daylight four persons who had escaped from the Bacachi ranch, four leagues to the west of this place, on the Ures road, made their appearance here, and reported that the Indians on Saturday afternoon had been there and had

KILLED ONE MAN as he was coming out of the house, and had the houses filled with one man and three women, in a state of siege. The inmates succeeded in keeping the Indians away, and during the night managed to escape and make their way here. Just before the Indians made their appearance, two men left the ranch for this place, and yesterday parties left here and found one of the men dead, and the other is supposed to have been captured alive, confessed and then tortured and killed by these inhuman fiends. His hat and his dead mule were found near the body of the other dead man.

Immediately upon receipt of the raid upon Nacori, Colonel Bandola gathered together the few soldiers that he had stationed here, and Friday morning at daylight marched from here to "take in" the situation at that unfortunate town. Before leaving he sent couriers to all points of the District where he had soldiers quartered, ordering them to Nacori, and from there he will, if practicable, make a campaign into the Sierra Madre, as we have but little faith here in the

BOASTED PROMISES OF CROOK that these Indians will leave this country. The Indians at the Bacachi ranch took out of the corral ten or twelve head of mules and horses, and have perhaps "rounded up" ten or twelve more that had been running loose. These belong to Belles Uldo-solla of this place.

Can it be possible, Mr. Editor, that Gen. Crook, while in the Sierra Madre, allowed this handful of murdering wretches to dictate to him an ignominious peace, in which they were allowed to rob and murder in Sonora to their heart's content, and then afterwards to be received, protected, clothed and fed by the American government, under his protection, at the reservation at San Carlos? If this is the last "round up" that the Indians will honor us with in this country and leave for San Carlos according to Gen. Crook's "peace congress" held with them in the Sierra Madre, then there must have been a "rotten clause" in the treaty stipulations "binding the high contracting parties" in regard to the people of Sonora. The General truly remarked at his banquet speech at Tucson, that "the dead cannot be brought back to life again," but one thing can be done, and we ask it in the name of a suffering and outraged people, that is to "round up" the stock stolen by these murderous thieves from the people of Sonora, in case these Indians go to San Carlos, and return the same to the people of Sonora, their rightful and just owners. Since the 17th of last month

FOURTEEN PERSONS HAVE BEEN MURDERED

by these fiends in this district alone. One man and one woman at Buque-darachi; two men at Los Charcos; two men at Los Granados; three men at Montenegro; three men at Oposura, and two men at Nacori, besides hundreds of animals stolen. Any and all persons who do not believe this statement, your correspondent respectfully asks of them to make the strictest investigation of its truthfulness through the state, district and municipal authorities, and also of the inhabitants of the towns near which these murders were committed. Should this present raid extend as far west as the river Sonora many more persons will be murdered and hundreds more animals stolen. Last Sunday was regular mail day but no mail left here for Ures from the fact that no one could be procured to take it on account of the country being full of Indians. Tomorrow we expect to get one off. George Woodward asks of his friend in your territory, Frank Leslie, to be on the look out for his animals if the Apaches leave here for San Carlos; they are branded with an anchor brand.

LATER NEWS.

TUESDAY MORNING, July 31.—Early yesterday morning a party of twelve men left here to ascertain, if possible, the fate of the man missing. He was undoubtedly captured alive, and is now a captive with the Indians. The party found the camp of the Indians where they slept on Saturday night. It was divided into three sections, and they counted sixty odd distinct beds where the inhuman fiends slept, and consequently there must be over sixty of these devils on the war-path. There were eight fires in one camp, six in another and seven in the other. The Indians are traveling to the south-west, perhaps to the Ures district, and if so, God pity the unfortunate people who are living isolated from the larger populations. Fearful will be the number of victims to add to the death roll of Apache ferocity. We may, perhaps, get a mail off to-day, but I doubt it.

ARTICLES FOUND.

One of the Mexicans who was in the party looking for the missing man, yesterday, handed me the enclosed photograph of the group of three Americans, which he found at the Apache camp where they slept Sunday night; also the piece of a letter written in English. He also tells that there were other photographs on paper, and which were torn into pieces. He also gave me another photograph on tin, but which has been blotted out by the photographer. Was this unfortunate American possessor of the photographs murdered by the Indians, or is he a renegade so lost to all sense of honor and shame that he is one of these murderers?

A Confirmation.

OPOSURA, SONORA, July 28, 1883.—EDITOR EPIGRAPH: In the columns of some of the territorial papers I notice that the Indian outbreak, as reported from this section, is regarded as the result of excited imaginations and overdoes of bad mesal. Now, I am tolerably well known in and around Tombstone, and beg leave to say that in one case at least this is a

MISTAKEN IDEA.

On the evening of the 25th inst., my herd of saddle horses, over which I had an armed guard, was raided upon, the guard overpowered and nineteen head of horses driven off by the Apaches. As soon as the fact came to my knowledge I rushed a remount for eight men and went in pursuit, following the Indians between thirty and forty miles over a rough mountain trail and into their mountain fastness.

MY HORSES GAVE OUT

to such an extent that it was useless for me to proceed further. No other good resulted from the pursuit than the recovery of one horse. I do not wish to give publicity to these facts for the purpose of notoriety for myself, but to establish the fact that the Apaches are not yet conquered and are still at large in the mountains, and committing depredations on persons endeavoring to make an honest living.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES WOOD.

Among the most striking contrasts exhibited in character the most frequent were the comparisons between Stonewall Jackson and Ewell or Early. On one occasion Lee received this devout dispatch from one flank: "By the grace of God we have beaten them on the right;" and the next moment from the other wing: "By d-d hard fighting we have whipped them on the left." One lieutenant was Jackson the other Ewell. Richmond State.

The New Postal Notes.

The new postal notes for the transmission of small sums of money are now being prepared by the Homer Lee Bank Note Company, in this city. They will be ready for delivery about September 1st. The notes are in shape nearly like bank notes. They are printed in a blank form, spaces being left for names of the postoffices from which they are sent and at which they are paid. On the right-hand side of each of the notes are three columns of figures, one for the dollars, containing the figures from 1 to 4, the second for the dimes from 1 to 9, and the third for the cents from 1 to 9. The postmaster who sells one of these notes will amount for which the note will be received. For instance, if a note for \$3.52 is wanted, the figures 3 in the dollars column, 5 in the dimes-column and 2 in the cents column will be punched out. All counterfeiting or "raising" is thus prevented. The notes may be bought at any value from one cent to \$4.90. A charge of three cents will be made in addition to the face value of the note. The great advantage possessed by the postal notes over money orders is, that the former are transferable, so that it will not be necessary for those who receive them to go in person for the money. They may be used for the payment of goods, or for other purposes, but must be presented for payment within a few months or their collection will be more difficult.—New York Tribune.

In the days of hand-to-hand fighting, when missile weapons were employed by a comparatively small portion of the combatants, the vanquished were generally almost annihilated and the victors suffered enormously. At Cannae forty thousand Romans out of eighty thousand were killed. At Hastings the Normans, though the victors, lost ten thousand out of sixty, and at Crecy thirty thousand Frenchmen out of one hundred thousand were, it is asserted, killed, without reckoning the wounded. When the flintlock reigned the average of the proportion of the killed and wounded in ten battles, beginning with Zorndorf in 1758 and ending with Waterloo, was from one-fourth to one-fifth of the troops present on both sides. The heaviest loss was at Zorndorf, where thirty two thousand, nine hundred and sixteen men out of eighty-two thousand were killed or wounded. It was also very heavy at Eylau, being fifty-five thousand out of one hundred and sixty thousand men. In the campaign in Italy in 1859 rifles were used on both sides, and we find that the proportion of casualties to combatants was at Magenta and Solferino, one-eleventh. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, when both sides were armed with breech-loading rifles, the average proportion of killed and wounded at Worth, Spicheren, Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte, and Sedan, was one-ninth, the heaviest loss being at Mars-la-Tour where it was one-sixth, and the smallest at Sedan, where it was one-twelfth.

Professor Tait describes three forms of mirage. The first and most common is that seen in the desert, where the sunlight is reflected from the heated layer of air resting upon the sand to the eye of the observer, and irresistibly gives rise to the impression of a reflecting surface of water at the point in the desert from which the rays are projected. A second form is that observed in the Arctic regions, of which many beautiful illustrations have been given by Scoresby. The principal phenomenon is what is called "looming"—distant objects showing an extravagant increase of vertical height without alteration in breadth. Distant hummocks of ice are thus magnified into immense towers and pinnacles, and a ship is sometimes abnormally drawn out until it appears twelve or fourteen times as high as it is long. The celebrated "fata morgana" of the Straits of Messina is of this character. Rocks are seen drawn up to ten or twelve times their proper height; and houses, as well as human beings and animals, appear in like exaggerated shape. The most remarkable instance of this kind of mirage was observed in 1798, when from Hastings a portion of the French coast, forty or fifty miles away, was seen as plainly as though but a few miles distant, although ordinarily hidden by the earth's convexity. The third and perhaps the most extraordinary form of mirage is that observed by Vince in 1799, in which a ship at sea showed three distinct images—a lower and an upper one in an upright position, and an intermediate one in which the object stood inverted.

The usual fortune of complaint is to excite contempt more than pity.